HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HAS PERFORMED MORE CURES.

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION.

HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

and has more respectable people to rouch for it, than any other

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY \$1,000

te any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Paster of the Baptist Church, Pem berten, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Eaptist Church, Chester, Pa.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a numb of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which the which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from exper ence that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more zneerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted and is "not a runs drink." Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. W. D. Selgfried, Paster of Tweifth Baptist Church

effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prestration of the nervous eystem. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofand's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had ried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one "quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to paim off executives and advanced liquory months community in a six way, and and one could. Efficie whose only aim seems to be to palm of sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drank-and. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I look it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of bettles. Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shacksmaxon-st.

Frem A. M. Spangler, Editor of The Culturist, No. 25 North Sixth-st PHILADELPHIA, July, 15, 1868.
Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsi I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great dis tress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfatted for activ-business of any kind.

business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved excithese. I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofand's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bettles, which were taken in accordance with your directions. The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after

rating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now sat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who sottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appealite, but give a healthy tone to the stomboh, by strengthening its diges-

adent, will give them relief), it is at your service. Yours, truly A. M. SPANGLER.

Philadelphia.

Prom the many respectable recomendations given to Dr. Hoof and's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and

a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

From the Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown

and Millville (N. J.) Esptist Chorches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Eliters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recom-mended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debill lated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite. &c. tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of tried them. Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH, No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Paster of Renberough Bap-

that Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hooffand's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has chtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorde and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited.

I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper

SINGLE BOTTLE, \$1. OR A HALF DOZEN FOR \$5. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by ex-

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS.

For sale by Druzgiets and Dealers in every town in the United

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Important Testimony Before the Reconstruction Committee.

THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

General Legislative Business.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS TILL MONDAY.

The Case of Mrs. Martha McCook of Ohio.

The Army Bill Goes Over Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13, 1866.

met again to-day, to consider the case of Jeff. Davis. They have not yet received any of the evidence from the Bureau of Military Justice, but express a confidence i their ability to procure it, and judge of its value.

There is a proposition on foot to give the State Department power to negotiate a reciprocity treaty for the bene-

MR. LINCOLN'S MURDER.

About 5 o'clock p. m., Sceretary Seward, by order of the President, issued a notice, that in respect to the mem ory of Mr. Lincoln all the Departments would be closed to-morrow, it being the anniversary Mr. Lincoln's

GABINET BUSINESS.

The Cabinet had a very long Session to-day, and but

four persons obtained interviews with the President.

Pennsylvania Congressional Districts in which State for the purpose of preventing the return have subscribed for several thousand copies of a weekly paper printed here, which they are sending out franked all over these districts, in order to try and get up a third party or get a number of Republicans to unite with the Democrats. Ohio and Indiana will receive the attention of the Committee next, but if their enthusiasm decrease as much in the next 10 days as it has in the last 10, the whole affair will probably be abandoned, except by those who make a profession of, and live off, such clubs.

THE ARMY BILL. But little headway was made on the Army bill to-day and its discussion now goes over until Monday. It excites a great deal of interest and will be strongly dis-cussed before it passes, which will probably not be before the middle of the coming week.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE had another meeting to-day, and agreed to report anothe lot of testimony on Monday next. There are about 20 witnesses whose testimony is quite voluminous, and though it has all been taken on behalf of the President's policy, it is fully as damaging to that policy as any that has yet been offered, probably none more so than that of

Mr. Stephens, who is still wedded to the State Right of Secession, and who, with his people, still believe that they had a right to secede, and still have that right. Among the witnesses are ex-Provisional Governors Sharkey and Johnson: and among the military officers is an affidavit from Gen. Sheridan, not very flattering to the reconstructed Texans. Stephens's testimony alone is

from the Secretary of War, stating that no final report on the decision of the Commission who, several months ago, divided up the rewards offered for the arrest of Booth, Harold and Atzerodt, has yet been made. Why there is so much delay is one of the mysteries of red tape that even Congressional inquiry cannot fathom.

apprehension of the assassins. A notice was published that all claims must be filed before January 1, 1866.

The time went by, and the claims were patiently exam ned, and a report was made by the commission who sub-

NAVAL OFFICERS' PERQUISITES. The present law forbidding any commutation of quarters by naval officers has, by a provision in the Naval Appropriation bill just passed, been repealed, and naval officers can now commute their quarters where none are

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

6th inst., at the ports mentioned below, were as follows: New-York, \$2,853,954; Philadelphia, \$247,087; Baltimore,

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, to-day received from a conscience-stricken individual subscribing himself "one who believes God will punish those who are dishonest," \$30, which he states justly belongs to the Government, it being an over-payment to him by a United States disbursing officer, while serving in the

Blanks for the collection of Internal Revenue taxes for the present year are now being printed and distributed to Assessors as rapidly as possible, who are ordered by Commissioner Rollins to commence the annual assessment as soon as they receive them.

DEMAND FOR COLORED LABOR.

received by the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for large numbers of colored laborers, which he states he finds no difficulty in promptly filling, the freedmen in most cases exhibiting a ready willingness to immigrate to any State where their labor will b properly remunerated, rather than remain in idleness within the District. Within the past week alone, over 400 have received transportion to different points in the

as to what effect will be produced on the navigable water of New-York harbor by the erection of a quarantine station on the west bank of that harbor, and whether its exposed situation will render it impracticable to erect docks and wharves for the intended purpose, at which vessels may be safely moored. This resolution was referred to Major-Gen. Delafield, Chief Engineer, who says no definite locality in the extensive west bank is designated, nor is the character or extent of the proposed buildings and wharves, and dimensions of those structures, given. Without such information, no opinion could be formed in answer to questions depending upon their construction.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The entire appropriation for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as adjusted by the Committee of Conference on

the disagreeing amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, is \$175,000 for the enlargement of the grounds and the erection of additional buildings, and for a machine-shop in which it is designed to give midshipmen practical instruction. This liberal provision may be regarded as decisive as to the question of the removal of the Academy from Annapolis.

THE PISHING INTERESTS.

The President to-day, in answer to the resolution of the House on the 10th inst, requesting information in regard to the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, transmitted a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred:

Decarment of State I

resolution was referred:

Washingtos, April 12, 1866.

To the President: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th inst., in the following words: "Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House what steps have been taken to protect the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, and whether any legislative action on the part of Congress is, in his judgment, necessary to secure those rights and interests in consequence of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. That the honor to report that the Secretary of the Navy has, by the President's direction, taken preparatory measures for sending, seasonably, a finard force to the fishing grounds adjacent to the British North American Provinces, which force, it is believed, will be adequate to protect the rights and interests of American citizens against any unlawful violence. It is proper to state, however, that this Department has reason to believe that there are at present no good grounds for apprehending any collision, or any necessity for the employment of force.

The attention of the President, and also the attention of

for appreciate of force.

The attention of the President, and also the attention of the Majesty's Government, has been directed to the question whether negotiation or legislation could be advantageously employed in adjusting the differences which have heretofore existed between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries, etc. Measures taken in that regard are not sufficiently matured to render it expedient or beneficial to suggest any form of special action by Cengress at the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

William H. Seward.

have been modified or altered:
Frederick J. Lord, Special Collector at Wilmington
N. C., adds to the oath the words, "it being understood
that this oath refers only to any overt act, and not to per-

sonal feelings or sympathy."

H. D. Gilbert and Thomas M. Gardner, Inspectors at Wilmington, N. C., add: "Providing that nothing herein contained is to be construed to refer to any feelings of sympathies, and alluding only to overt acts against the

United States."

The Commissioner says that no allowance of salary has been paid where appointees have not taken the oath, and that he has distinctly stated to Collectors and Surveyors that the rule would be strictly enforced. Returns of official oaths taken have not yet been received in a number of cases as follows:

At Galveston, J. J. Jonsen, night inspector, Charles Jersig, messenger, C. Ricketson, night watchman; R. Smith, night inspector. At Pensacola, Charles M. Fennell, clerk. At Apalachicola, Fla., Braddock Williams, weigher. At Mobile, Ala, C. D. Williams, clerk; J. O'Bryan and W. Frees, watchmen; J. Espoia, bargeman. At Savannah, Ga., C. P. Barrell, clerk; C. K. Osgood, inspector. At Mobile, E. Marraef, inspector. At Charleston, E. Wilmot Walter, inspector, Isaac Hargreyes, porter. At Tappahannock, Va., Robert Edmonds, collector. At Brownsylle, Texas, Geo. Westerfield, inspector.

The Commissioner adds that he finds also that the

oath:

"I, Thomas W. Wills, do solemnly swear, in the presence of
Almighty God, that I will beneaforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the
Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like existing Rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as un-

Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like existing Rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as unrepealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the
Supreme Court, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and
faithfully support all proclamations of the President, made during the existing Rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long
and so far as not modified or declared void by reason of the
Supreme Court—so help me God.

This case was overlooked when the previous statement
was made.

was made.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that no assessor or collector has ever been paid unless he has taken the oath. He reports 45% assessors appointed in the late rebellions States Of the late rebellions States Of the late of the APPOINTED A BRIGADIER.

The appointment of Brevet Brigadier-General has been given to John A. Bolles, the present Solicitor, and Navai Judge-Advocate-General.

MUSTER OUT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

The War Department has promulgated the following or-

der:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 23.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADDITANT GENERAL'S OFFICE;

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1866.

The following named Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of volunteers are hereby mastered out of the services of the United States, to date from April 30, 1866, their services being molonger required:

Major-Generals Samnel R. Curtis, Francis Fessenden, and Benjamin H. Grierson.

Brig.-Generals Thomas, W. Sherman, James B. Ricketts, Cornelius S. Ketchum, James H. Carleton, John C. Robinson, Henry Prince, George S. Greene, Heary J. Hunt, Alfred Sully, Thomas G. Pitcher, Frank Wheaton, John S. Mason, Romern B. Aytes, John E. Smith, George J. Stannard, Henry H. Sibley, Patrick E. Connor, Adelbert Ames, Walter G. Gresham John M. Corse, John W. Turner, Emory Upton, William F. Bertlett, John B. Molntosh, James A. Haskins, J. M. Harris, Frederick J. Dent, Lewis B. Parsons, Louis D. Watkins.

M. Harris, Frederick J. Dens, Leve J. Watkins.

2. All efficers of the Regular Army going out of the volunteer service under this order, will report for duty with their proper regiments, or to their chief of corps or department, within three months from the date of muster out of service.

3. All officers belonging to the personal staff of these general officers above named will immediately return to their appropriate duties, if belonging to the Regular Army or volunteer forces still retained in service. All others will be honorably discharged, to date from the time of muster out of the officers with whom they may be serving.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Howard has written a long letter to the House Committee on Freedmen's affairs in regard to further legislation respecting his Bureau. He urges that it is necessary, for several reasons, among which may be specified that a bill signed by the Executive would give great moral weight and power to the bureau, as its enemies believe, or profess to believe, that the Government is epposed to its operation. Something should be done, he also says, to foster education. He believes it would be a measure of real economy to make provision for schools, and suggests that grants of public lands have often been made for much less worthy objects than this would be. He urges this consideration at some length. He thinks the duty of the officers and agents of the Bureau should be more clearly defined by law, and not left so much to military orders. The Sea Island question should be settled by statutory enactment, the more especially as the freedmen who hold grants under Gen. Sherman's order are thoroughly convined that the lands rightfully belong to them. The President should be empowered to retain volunteer officers who are needed as agents of the Bureau in service after the muster-out of their respective regiments. their respective regiments.

With the understanding that Congress will not post-pone the annual assessment of incomes, licenses, etc., the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has already com-menced the distribution of blanks to Assessors, and from Monday next the Public Printer will furnish for that pur-pose 160,000 per day. Assessors are instructed to proceed with the assessment without further delay.

and Assistant Commissioner be united.

Col. Samuel Thomas, being needed for other important duty, has been relieved by a highly complimentary order from Gen. Howard. The Department Commander assumes his duties as Assistant Commissioner for Mississippi.

The following has just been issued from the Department of State.

On the 14th of April, lete, great analysis we have the American people by the assassination of the inmented Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States. The undersigned is, therefore, directed by the President to announce, that in commemoration of that event the public offices will be closed to morrow, the 14th list.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Rebellion.
The substitute recommends a pension of \$250.
Mr. PERHAM presented a minority report, stating that
Mrs. McCook was now receiving a pension of \$360, to
which she was entitled by the death of her husband,
Major Daniel McCook and recommending that instead of Information has reached the Commissioner of Customs of the arrest a few days ago at Rouse's Point, N. Y., of a person who is known in the smuggling fraternity as the Prince of Smugglers, who has, with the assistance of an

that she take the pension to which she would be entitled as the mother of Brig.-Gen. Robert McCook. Mr. Perham offered an amendment to that effect.

A considerable discussion took place on the measure, during which it was stated that Mrs. McCook had given

during which it was stated that Mrs. McCook had given her husband and eight sons to the army, and that the husband and three of the sons had fallen in battle.

The joint resolution was supported by Messrs. Taylor, Eggleston, Rogers, Whaley and Bingham, and was opposed by Messrs. Perham, Grinnell, Benjamin, and Washburne (III.)

The discussion having been brought to a close by the seconding of the previous question, the vote was taken

The discussion having been brought to a close by the seconding of the previous question, the vote was taken first on Mr. Perham's amendment.

The amendment was rejected by—Yeas, 48; Nays, 69.

The question then recurred on the substitute reported by the Committee, and it was agreed to.

A vote was then taken on the joint resolution as amended, and it was passed by—Yeas, 73; Nays, 42.

It directs the Secretary of the Interior to pay to Mrs. Marths McCook, widow of the late Major McCook of Jefferson County, Ohio, in consideration of the stryices of her husband and eight sons to the country in the war for the Union, four of whom perished of wounds received in battle in the line of their duty, an annuity of \$250, to be paid semi-annually.

SAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in the absence of Mr. Banks (who was sick), made a report from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Navai Appropriation bill.

The House recedes from its disagreements to the following amendments of the Senate, viz: appropriating \$30,000 for the Quay wall extension, and continuing work on the new machine and boiler shop, at the New-York Navy-Yard; appropriating \$31,000 for the ship-joiners' shop and Storchouse No. 14 at Norfolk; reducing the appropriation for the American Nantical Almanae from \$2700 to \$15,000.

The House agrees to all the foregoing. The Se ce re cedes from its amendment appropriating : 55,000 for the purchase of Pakman's and Eldridge's what at the Beston Navy-Yard, and to that for the preservation and necessary repairs of the property of the United States at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, \$50,000, or so much thereof

as may be necessary.

The Senate agrees to the appropriation of \$5,000 for

as may be necessary.

The Senate agrees to the appropriation of \$5,000 for testing the use of petroleum as a tiel under marine collects.

The House recedes from its action, striking out the clause inserted by the Senate for the purchase of other grounds at Annapolis for the use of the Naval Adademy, \$25,000, and agrees to that clause.

The clause in reference to the foundery and machine shops is to read as follows: "For the erection of a machine shop at the Naval Academy, \$20,000."

The Senate agreed to the amendment of the fourth section, so that it will read, "And be it further enacted, that so much of the section of an act, entitled an act to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States, approved, March 3, 1835, as prohibits any allowance to any officer in the naval service, for rent of quarters, or for farniture, or for lights or fuel, or transporting baggage; and all acts and parts of acts authorizing the appointment of Navy Agents, be, and the same are hereby repealed."

The conference report was agreed to.

NEW-YORE QUARANTINE—THE AWARDS.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE-THE AWARDS.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE—THE AWARDS.

The SPRAKKE presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of March 14, stating that he has no data by which to form an opinion as to the effect that the erection of a Quantine station will have on the navigable waters of New-York Harbor; also a communication from the same, in answer to a resolution of the 10th inst., in relation to the findings of the Commission in the case of awards to the captors of Booth and Harold.

The communications were laid on the table and ordered ications were laid on the table and ordered

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD. On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, the letter from the Secretary of War, stating the amount paid to and still claimed by the Illinois Central Rairoad Company for transportation, &c., was transferred from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Judiciary.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Army bill.

The bill having been read in full, Mr. Schenck said it was not necessary for him to refer to the importance of this bill; it related to the great arm of public defense, to the number, cost and construction of that arm, as it shall be hereafter presented for the public defense. The bill was framed in conformity with the views of the Lieutenant-General of the army, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of War, in so far as it regarded the number of the standing army. It provided for an army a consist of 500,000 men, but with an organization capability of expansion to \$2,600. His own opinion was the the army should amount to at least 100,000 men, lash eyielded his opinion to the high authority of the Lieutenant-General commaning the army which was sanctioned by the President. Without going into details, it would be sound that the number agreed upon was by no means too great. The hill passed by the Senste provided for a less number than that reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate fixed the number of infantry regiments at 50, and the Committee at 55, which was according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War and of the Lieutenant-General commanding. The paring down of these five regiments by the Senate was done apparently for the purpose of crowding out and getting rid of the Veteran Reserve Corps. The Committee retained 55 regiments, using 10 of them for the Veteran Reserve Corps. The committee retained amounts to \$33,000,000, one-sixteenth of what the army cost during the last year of the Kebellion amounted to \$516,000,000. The estimate for the army proposed to be retained amounts to \$33,000,000, one-sixteenth of what the army cost during the last year of the War. Another feature of this bill, differing from that of the Senate, was in regard to the number of colored troops. The Senate was harden feature of this bill, differing from that of the Senate, was in regard to the number of colored troops. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Army the Senate, was in regard to the number of colored troops;
The Senate proposed eight regiments of colored troops;
this bill proposed ten regiments of colored troops. The
Senate bill proposed that two of the 12 cavalry regiments, provided for in both bills should be composed of
colored men, while the House bill contained no such clause.
He was aware that there would be objections from some
quarters to the preserving of the Veteran Reserve Corps.
He would not now go into any argument as to the organingent of that corps, its services, its character or the fewould not now go into any argument as to the organization of that corps, its services, its character, or the namer in which it was officered. He would but say that his corps, which sprung from the necessities of the war, and its birth in the exigencies of the great struggle. It ras proposed in this bill to retain ten regiments of that orps, the officers of these regiments to be drawn, not exhaust only from those who were officers in the 24 regiments as the corps, the officers of the total part of the substitute of the second state of the second state of the second sec corps, the officers of these regiments to be drawn, not exclusively from those who were officers in the 24 regiments that heretofore existed, but to be selected by examination from among those officers, and from among all other wounded volunteer officers, who may have the requisite qualifications. These enlisted men wife to be such as might be fit for light or garrison duty, who might be assigned for service in the Corps, but all of whom would be rejected from other regiments. Another feature of the bill reported was the preservation, as a distinct bureau, of the Provost-Marshal and his assistants. He knew that would be a subject of objection. He would say here that, considering recruiting as the great means of keeping up the numbers of the army, the Committee concluded that some such bureau was necessary, as under the Adjutant-General's Department, recruiting had been, heretofore, a decided railare. In this bill the Committee had not confined the selection of the officers to be appointed to fill up the original vacancies in the various arms of the service to volunteer, whether officers or soldiers, who could, by examination, prove themselves possessed of the requisite qualifications, and who should have a record of services in connection with their qualifications, whether as privates or as officers, entitling them to such selection.

Another peculiar feature of this bill, differing from that of the Senate, was this. There was a provision in the Senate bill that in selecting officers for the newly organized regiments two-thirds of them should be taken from volunteer officers and soldiers, the selection of the other third to be left to the discretion of the President; and that all the regular army officers who have during the war commanded volunteer troops shall be con-

volunteer officers and soldiers, the selection of the other third to be left to the discretion of the President; and that all the regular army officers who have during the war commanded volunteer troops shall be connected, either as regular army officers, or as volunteer officers. The committee regarded this as giving the first third of the prize to the regular army officers, and then remitting to the enjoyment of the other two-thirds those army officers who had commanded volunteers during the war, thus cutting off the volunteer officers. The committee had inserted, in lieu of it, a section, "That no efficer of the regular army who has commanded volunteer forces during the war, shall, on that account, be counted as volunteer officers, but shall only be counted as officers of the regular army. Another very important provision of the bill was a provision for revising the whole army list, as it now stood, in order to determine what officers should be properly retained in the service. It might be thought that in this transition period, when establishing a new army, one mode of making the army serviceable would be to have a general revision of all those who now constituted its efficers, in order to determine who should be retained. The provision agreed upon by the Committee would not interfere with many officers, and might fot interfere with any of them. It was not a Star Chamber mode of procedure, such as that which prevailed when the Navy list was revised, but a fair procedure by which each arm of the service should be retained in the service all against whom no objection is urged, and when they report as to any officer, that officer shall not be dismissed, disgraced, or deprived of his position; but that officer shall have due notice to come before the Board with his witnesses and have his case fairly examined and determined.

The House proceeded to consider the bill by sections fairly examined and determined.

The House proceeded to consider the bill by sections or amendment.

for amendment.

Mr. Davis (of N. Y.) moved to amend the first section, by reducing the number of regiments from 55 to 50.

After some debate, in which it appeared that Mr. Davis's resolution aimed at the exclusion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the section was passed over informally, that question coming up more directly in the fifth section.

The second section, referring to the five regiments of artillery, passed over without amendments.

'A number of amendments were proposed, and some adopted, to the section which provides for 12 regiments of cavairy.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Mr. Stevens declined, therefore, to move to adjourn

## THE PHILADELPHIA MURDER

Having Committed the Deed-An Accomplice Assisted. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 13, 1866.

The prisoner is now at the Central Police Station.

mary vengeance upon him.

The prisoner was finally removed in safety to the Moyamensing Prison.

Other Arrests at Toronto - Fresh Arrivals at Enstport, Me.-The Peninns Said to Rendezvous at Castine-Matters at Calais-Sudden

Sheedy, the Hibernian Society Secretary, has been taken to Cornwall for trial.

The excitement has somewhat ahated.

steamer from Acc. They are perfectly quiet, having no arms. No disturbance has yet occurred.

Calais, Me., Friday, April 13, 1866.

About thirty Fenians arrived here yesterday afternocaby the steamer from Eastport. They have been quiet and orderly. No disturbance has occurred. The excitement here and at St. Stephen is abating. The volunteers across the border are industriously drilling, and wide awak against surprise. The Fenians tried to hire St. Croix Hall for a meeting to-night, but it was refused them.

Washington, Thursday, April 13, 1866.

In view of the Fenian demonstrations on the frontiers of Maine, the Navy Department has sent to Eastport, in that State, the steamer Winooski, the third class iron clad Miantonomah, and the paddle wheel steamer Ashuelet, which will constitute a part of the fleet to be dispatched by the Secretary of the Navy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the protection of American fishermen.

BAILBOAD CASUALTIES. Serious Accident on Long Island-The Besult

of cars while it was running slowly, when he missed his

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WILLISTON, VT. Early yesterday morning, on the Vermont Central Road, near Wilhiston, where a bridge across a carriage-way had been burned the previous night, a train ran into the chasm, and uve cars were piled one upon another into the gap, in a badly wrecked condition. A Frenchman, name unknown, was instantly killed. The conductor was seriously injured in the spine, and lies in a helpless condition. Six or eight others were more or less hurt, one of two quite seriously but not fatally.

Execution of Green, the Massachusette Mur derer.

Adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature

Political Affairs at Frederickton, N. B. FREDERICKTON, N. B., Friday, April 13, 1868.
The resignations of the anti-confederate administration of the anti-confederate administration of the accepted unconditionally by Gov. Gordon yesters.

day. No new administration has yet been formed. The House of Assembly has adjourned until Monday, to give the incoming party time to organize.

Albany, April 13.—The cattle market has been comparatively active this week, awing to a sharp demand on New-York account, which, at the opening, sent prices up ic. \*P\* B. The receipts aggregate 4,500, mostly ordinary to fair steers, with a small sprinkling of extra fine, fat beeres. The top price is \$4c. Prices range from \$697c. for common to ordinary; 7; 248;c. for fair to good, and \$369;c. for prime to extra. A few tranking almost premium brought a higher figure. Nearly all received have changed hands, the Eastern buyers taking a fair complement after the New-Yorkers got through. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; demand fair, with liberal sales at 5; 3 6c. for clipped, and 6; 27%c. for common to the beat axira haays fas wooled.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ASSASSINATION REWARDS.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

JEFF. DAVIS. The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committee

THE FISHERIES. fit of the New-England fisheries.

DEMOCRATIC EFFORTS. Green Clay Smith's, Johnson Club have marked five energy is to be concentrated in that

about four columns in length. THE BOOTH REWARDS. A communication was received by the House to-day

Soon after the execution of the assassins, Judge-Advo cate Holt and Adjutant-Gen. Townsend were appointed by the Secretary of War a commission to exami claims for the rewards offered by the Government for the

mitted it with the accompanying testimony last February The claimants are all growing restless at the delay, but are still waiting here to try and solve the problem.

furnished them. The receipts from customs during the week ending the

Requisitions from all sections of the Union are daily

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 13, 1866,

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE.

Some time ago the House passed a resolution inquiring as to what effect will be produced on the navigable water

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

able corps of confederates, been enabled to carry on the smuggling trade to a very profitable extent. He was out-witted, however, and arrested by the Deputy Collector of the Champlain District. Thus, within a short time, two notoriously successful smugglers have been arrested in their lawless career, and an effectual blow has been struck at smuggling in that vicinity. at smuggling in that vicinity.

SATURDAY'S HOUSE SESSION.

The House to-day would have adjourned over until Monday—to-morrow being the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, when the public offices will be closed—had it not been openly stated that several gentlemen desired to make speeches. No legislative fusiness will be transacted to-morrow. A large number of members have been waiting for weeks to deliver their carefully-written views on public questions.

THE PISHING INTERESTS.

UNSWORN OFFICIALS.

The President of the Senate to-day laid before that body the following communication:

Sir. In response to a resolution of the Honorable Senate, passed on the 8th inst., requesting me to inform that body whether, at any time since my report of last December, any persons have been permitted to enter non-the duties of office, and to receive the salary or emaltments thereof, without taking the oath prescribed by act of Congress, together with other information relative to the same subject.

I have the honor to transmit herewith reports from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs, which farnish the desired information.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. McCullecin, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Commission of Customs says that the following are the only cases in which the prescribed forms of oath have been modified or altered:

inspector.

the Commissioner adds that he finds, also, that the ing Naval Officer at New-Orleans took the following

IETERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

with the assessment without further delay.

MASONIC.
The Supreme Council of the 33d and highest degree of Masonry for the Southern jurisdiction is to hold a session in Washington, commencing on Monday, the d5th inst,
THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.
Whenever practicable the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau recommends that the Commander of a State and Assistant Commissioner be united.

ment of State:
On the 14th of April, 1865, great affiletion was brought upon

will be closed to morrow, the 14th lisst.

Department of State, Washington, April 13, 1566.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has just received a telegram from Col. E. B. Taylor, at Fort Laramie, communicating the following from the Sioux:

"Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are assembling their bands on the North fork of the Cheyume River, called the Belle Foucher. Some Minnie, Congdon and Ogaliaa grong men tried to get a war party, but were quickly suppressed by Red Cloud and other chiefs, who killed their horses and cut up their lodges. This the Colonel considers important, as establishing the power and authority of the Chiefs. He had feared there would be some trouble with the young men, and has often warned the Chiefs to be careful and put down at once any signs of hostility." ARREST OF SMUGGLERS.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, April 13, 1866.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report. Mr. Grimes stated that the bill, as agreed to by the Committee of Conference, was substantially that passed by the Senate. The appropriation for the purchase of Messrs. Oakman & Eldridge's wharfs, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, is stricken out; also, the appropriation of \$5,000 for testing petroleum as a fuel. The report was agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle presented a petition for increased import deties on foreign wool, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

POCUMENT DISTRIBUTION. DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION. DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. ANTHONY called up a bill authorizing the distribution to District Judges and Judges of the Territorial Courts, one copy of the Congressional Globe, and of other decuments on subjects of a general nature. In the course of a few remarks on this bill, Mr. Anthony said that several speeches had been omitted, and others had been so much altered lately that he did not think the Globe was very valuable after all.

On motion, further consideration of the bill was post-popul for the present. On motion, further consideration of the bill was post-poned for the present.

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE TERRITORIES. OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS called up a bill to prevent the absence of territorial officers from their official duties. It provides that no territorial officer shall be permitted to absent himself from the territory of which he is an officer for more than thirty days at a time. Mr. Williams said the absence of territorial officers from their posts of duty on the other side of the Rocky Mountains was source of great evil to the territories. Territorial judges, governor and secretaries, frequently absented themselves for six months at a time, to visit Washington and other Eastern cities.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, April 13, 1866.

cities.

Mr. Grimes was conscious that great injustice had been done to the people of the Territories by the absence of their officers, but he thought the bill was too sweeping in

their otheres, but no thought the provisions of this bill a little too siringent. In many cases, the absence of Territorial officers was necessary for the discharge of their duties.

Mr. CONNESS said the bill called his attention to the fact that Territorial officers were selected from superannusted politicians of the East, for whom no use could be found at home. These men corrupted the manners of the people of the Territories. Territorial officers, Mr. Conness said, ought to be selected from the inhabitants of the Territories, and not from used-up politicians of the East.

The Senate took up the resolution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating lie are in the Capitol buildings, with the House amendments prohibiting the sale, also, in all other public buildings. The Senate refused to concur in the House amend-ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. Grimss, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the morning our expired, and the special order, which was the con-ideration of bills from the Pension Committee, was

day hext.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. SPRAGUE asked the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. Morrill, when he intended to report the bill conferring the right of suffrage upon colored persons in the District.

Mr. MORRILL said he would introduce the bill at an early day. NEGRO CELEBRATION. NEGRO CELEBRATION.

Vr. MCMRILL introduced a communication from the reference of the District of Columbia asking Contain the celebration of the abolition of the property on April 18.

SALE OF NAVAL PROPERTY. which was agreed to.

THE RINDERPEST.

Mr. Poland introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for what information may be in his possession as to the prevalence of the Rinderpest in this country, what measures should be taken for its prevention, &c. It was adopted.

EULOGIES ON SENATOR POOT.

Mr. POLAND introduced a resolution for the printing of 6,000 copies of the eulogies on the late Mr. Foot, with Mr. Sanderland's sermon. It was referred to the Printing INVALID PENSIONS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The Senate at 4:15 went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE CHOLEGA.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Ill.), offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. the introduction of cholera into the United States.

Mr. Scoffeld rose to a personal explanation of a report in The Tatassille Heraid, signed by a committee of the oil producers of Western Virginia, who had visited Washington recently for the purpose of having the tax on crude petroleum removed. The report reflected on the Representatives from Western Pennsylvania, for what it styled their entire indifference to the subject, saying that they owed less to them than to the courtesy for other members, particularly Mr. Garfield. He (Scofield) wished to say that prior to the 12th of February, when that committee came to Washington, he had had a consultation with the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was informed that the entire tax on crude petroleum would be recommended to be abolished. He had seen one of the gentlemen referred to (Mr. Sawyer), and gave him that information. So far as himself and collesgues from Western Pennsylvania were concerned, the charge of indifference was entirely faise.

Mr. Morrill bore testimony to the zeal of the gentleman from Pennsylvania in endeavoring to have the tax on PERSONAL-PETROLEUM.

Mr. Morrill. fore testimony to the zeni of the gentionan from Pennsylvania in endeavoring to have the tax on trude petroleum removed or reduced.

Mr. STRPHENS bore similar testimony, stating that at the last session Mr. Scoffield had importuned the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject.

Mr. GRINNELL remarked that at the last session he had Mr. GRINNELL remarked that at the last session he had denominated the gentheman (Scofield) the "free light" member, and he thought he deserved that honor.

Mr. LAWRINGER (Pa.) stated that on more than one occasion he had called the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Meuns to the subject, and had also presented a memorial on the subject, and had also presented a memorial on the subject. The persons who made the report published in The Tritusville Herald had done injustice to the members from Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Pa.), while admitting that he was in favor of taxing crude petroleum, had modified his opinion somewhat. These gentlemen had called upon him, and he had assured them that from his intercourse with the Committee of Ways and Means he had reason to believe that the tax would be taken off. He was assonished that they had made such a report.

Mr. Garriello explained that as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means the subject had been in part referred to him. This delegation had called on him, and he had assisted them in getting facts from the Internal Revenue Department, and he had assured the delegation that he had looked into the subject, and believed with other members that crude petroleum should be entirely exempt from duty. The three gentlemen from Pennsylvania who had spoken had addressed him several times on the subject.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Pa.), while admitting that he was in

Mr. RANDALL (Penn.), on the part of the members from the castern part of that State, gave to the Western members a certificate that they had done their duty in regard to the oil matter. He said that the Democratic members indorsed their action in regard to oil, and regard a number of them as quite "oily." The Democratic Eastern members were especially desirous that the Western members on the other side should not suffer by being on two sides of an oil well, or on two sides of the fence in regard to the President's policy. [Laughter.]

PENSION FOR MARTHA M'COOK.

The regular order of business being called for, the Speaker announced it to be the call of committees for reports of a private nature, beginning with the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Taylor, from that Committee, reported back, with

a substitute, the joint resolution for the relief of Martha McCook, introduced by Mr. Bingham on the 22d of Jau-

The original resolution proposed to pay annually to Martha McCook of Jefferson County, Ohio, a pension of \$300 on account of the loss of her unmarried sons, Charles M. McCook and Brig. Gen. Robert McCook, who fell in

Mr. KANDALL (Penn.), on the part of the members from

This section gave rise to much debate, and numerous propositions of amendment.

Pending its consideration, the bill went over till Mon-

The evening session having been dispensed with,
Mr. Stevens suggested that to-morrow being the anniersary of a very striking event—the assassination of Mr.
lincoln—the House should adjourn over.
The Spraker intimated that several gentlemen desired

Mr. Stevens declined, therefore, to move to adjourn over, but moved that the proceedings to-morrow be consined to general debate on the President's Annual Message. It was so ordered.

The Fishing Grounds.

The Speaker presented a message from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the 10th inst., requesting information in reference to the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds ad jacent to the British Provinces, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State. The message and decuments were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and then, at 4½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

One of the Assassins Arrested-He Confesses to

A man was arrested at the corner of Twenty-third and Market-sts. this morning, who confesses to having committed the murder of the Deering family. He states that he was assisted by a companion, whom he has described minutely to the authorities. Search is being made for his

The prisoner is now at the Central Police Station.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Mrs. Dolan, the grandmother of the Deering children, fully identifies the prisoner as the man employed on the farm, and also the articles of clothing he had on when arrested as belonging to Mr. Deering.

The prisoner confesses the murder of the boy Cornelius Carey, but says that his accomplice, Jacob Gaunter, committed the rest of the butchery.

He describes Gaunter as follows: "Thirty-eight to thirty-nine years old; broad shoulders; heavy black mustache; dark brown hair; wore military pants; had boil on the left side of his neck; weight about 169 pounds; carried off a black leather bag."

The prisoner is now at the Central Police Station.

The prisoner lost his thumb in the cavalry service.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The man arrested is named Antoine Ganter. He formerly belonged to the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The prisoner states that on Saturday, about 12 o'clock, he killed the boy, Cornelius Carey, while he was on the hay-stack, but that another man by the name of Jacob Youder, formerly of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed the rest of the family.

The announcement of the arrest of Antoine Ganter created the moot intense excitement throughout the city. Extra editions of The Bulletin and Telegraph werd issued giving the particulars of the arrest.

The news spread like wild fire, and vengeance against the prisoner was uttered on every side.

An immense crowd collected around the police station at the State House, and threatened to lynch the prisoner. A cousin of the murdered family wanted to take summary vengeance upon him.

Movement of a British War Ship-The Peace to be Preserved by Our Government.

taken to Cornwall for trial.

The excitement has somewhat abated.

Bellear, Me., Friday, April 13, 1866.

Reports state that Castine is designated as a Fenian rendezvous and that 300 men are to concentrate there. Castine is peculiarly accessible to the British Provinces. During the Revolution and the war of 1812 it was invested and held by British forces from Nova Scotia. Last year its battery was attacked by Rebel raiders. Its selection by the Irish patriots shows their appreciation of its importance as a military position.

Eastron, Me. Friday, April 13, 1866.

A large number of Fenians has just arrived in the steamer from New-York. Killian returned last night with 30 or 40. They are perfectly quiet, having no arms. No disturbance has yet occurred.

The British man-of-war Pylades wents to denly yesterday afternoon. It is said that fitty of the crew had mutinied and were put in irons; hence the desparture of the vessel. The men of other vessels have been tampered with, and similar difficulties are expected.

Yesterday a party of English soldiers crossed from 84. Stephens to Calais, where they got into a dispute, with some Fenians, when a fight ensued, which resulted in their being driven back over the bridge which runs over the river between the two towns. No lives lost. The citizens joined with the Fenians in the fight.

The steamer from Boston this morning brought about two hundred more Fenians. They are quartered in town.

A large number of Fenians have just arrived in the steamer from New-York. Killian returned last night with thirty or forty. They are perfectly quiet, having no arms, No disturbance has yet occurred.

At Lakeland, on Long Island, yesterday, a Bohemian lad, about 14 years of age, attempted to jump on a train of cars while it was running slowly, when he missed his hold and the wheels went over both his legs, cutting one off about the knee, the other at the foot.

Mr. McLeish, made a temporary tourniquet to stop the flow of blood till surgical assistance could be procured to perform amputation. Dr. King of Brooklyn, a passenges on the train, said Mr. McL. had done all that could be accomplished without instruments; but it was thought the lad could live but a short time.

Bosrov, Friday, April 13, 1866.
Edward W. Green, the murderer of young Converse, at the Malden Bank, about two years ago, was executed this forenoon in the jail yard at East Cambridge, in the presence of the authorities and citizens designated by law, to whom tickets of admission were issued by the Sheriff. Between two and three hundred persons were present inside the walls and perhaps an equal number outside.

The drop fell a few minutes after 11 o'clock.
Green behaved with comparative calminess and died with hardly a struggle.

After hanging an hour he was pronounced dead by the physicians, and the body was lowered into the coffin and taken to the hospital subject to the order of Fis relatives.

HARRISHURO, Friday, April 13, 1866.
The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday, after unanimously adopting resolutions of thanks on behalf of the State to Gov. Curtin for his fidelity to the interests of the country during the recent Robellion. Every member voted "Yea," and the result was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

[Albany Cattle Market.